of war, which he was obliged to leave in their hurried retreat.

General MacArthur is brirging supplies from Angeles by the use of mule and carabao teams.

Reconnoisances along the front have discov-

Reconnoisances along the front have discovered the insurgents strongly intreached before Bamban, with several cannon and a rapid fire gun; but they are short of ammunition.

Major Bell has been engaged in another daring exploit. While scouting with five officers and two men of the 36th Infantry and Lieutenant Hawkins and ten men of the 4th Cavalry he crept behind a trench containing a hundred Filipinos, rode them down and killed and wounded twenty men and captured six. He also brought back thirty Mausers.

The insurgents held a celebration at Tarlac on October 29 in honor of the anti-imperialists. The demonstration included a procession, religious services and speeches by Aguinaldo and other officials. The "Independencia" in an editorial article eulogizing W. J. Bryan, says:

"Mr. Bryan should be pictured in Filipino history with equal glory with Dr. Rizal. Rizal, Bryan and Aguinaldo are the glorious trinity of our political redemption."

General Otis and the Spanish and British consuls have made arrangements in accordance with which the British cruiser Peacock is to

consuls have made arrangements in accordance with which the British cruiser Peacock is to take 20,000 rations and clothing to the Spanish prisoners in the Albay and Camarines provinces.

THE ADVANCE ON TARLAC. MOVEMENTS OF THE COLUMNS UNDER

LAWTON, MACARTHUR AND WHEATON. Washington, Nov. 10.-The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen-

Manila, November 10. General Lawton experiences some difficulties on account of continued unprecedented rains in that section of country; his advance at San José yesterday, at Carranglan to-day; strong force

tional Cubanatuan arsenal property in transit north, among which 144 2-inch and twenty-two boxes 1.65-inch ammunition for Hotchkiss guns, fifty projectiles for 5 and 8 inch breech loading rifle cannon, two boxes of grenades, considerable other ordnance property, two tons casting and arsenal machinery in parts. He is meeting with opposition, but advance not much impeded thereby.

MacArthur reconnoltring north of Malacated

yesterday, Bell to left, Slaven's scouts directed to front, and Smith, 17th Infantry, on Magalang to front, and Smith. 17th Intantry, on Magazing and Concepcion road: Bell, 36th, with five of his officers and two privates of his regiment, mounted, one officer and ten men 4th Cavalry, struck one hundred insurgents in mountains west Mabalacat, charged, killing and wounding nineteen, captured six and thirty Mauser rifles: railroad from Angeles to Bamban destroyed. MacArthur will have forty thousand rations to force the contract of the contra front to-day and will take up advance to Tarlac

Wheaton reports twenty-eight Spanish pris wheaton reports twenty-eight spanish pris-oners secured, three hundred insurgent recruits escaped to mountains from enemy during battle San Fabian; these recruits were en route to Dagupan. Wheaton says everything favorable to carrying out successfully his instructions, and that co-operation of Navy is complete.

A second dispatch from General Otis received to-day is as follows:

Manila, November 10.

Reports received yesterday concerning Wheaton's movements erroneous. He did land at San Fabian as directed and drove bulk of enemy back in desired direction toward Dagupan. Operations completely successful in every particular.

AGUINALDO AMONG ENEMIES. THE REBEL LEADER IN A MOUNTAINOUS

AND INACCESSIBLE PART OF LUZON.

Washington, Nov. 10.-Great interest is felt in the War Department over Aguinaldo's sudden change of base northeastward from Tarlac to Bayombong, about seventy-five miles distant. There are many spellings of the latter place, but the form given is the one most generally adhered to on the maps in possession of the War Department. The most interesting feature of the new situation is that Aguinaldo has been forced out of the Tagalo country into a region to the north where Tagalo is not spoken and where the mountains are filled with Negritos and other savage tribes who are hostile to the Tagalos. This is about the most mountainous and inac-

On the south base of Carabollo Mountain there is a narrow break in the mountain range, and within a few miles around the base of Carabollo Mountain on its northern slope one strikes the headwaters of the Magat, which is the beginning of the great River Cagayan that flows northward two hundred and fifty miles into the China Sea. It is at the headwaters of the Magat that Aguinaldo is now located. The way is open for him down the long stretch of the river to flows into the sea. This is one of the wildest but richest valleys in the island. It is believed that the River Cagayan is navigable for tinclad gunboats one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, and for cascos much further.

It is expected that as soon as Aguinaldo shows any disposition to move down the valley toward any disposition to move down the valley toward the China Sea warships and gunboats will be sent around the northern end of the island to meet him and cut off his escape. If it is his intention to escape from Luzon he would naturally seek Aparri or some northern port, but the country around Carabollo Mountain is such that he could probably stand off the whole American force in a game of hide and seek in the hills for the greater part of the coming season.

Secretary Root feels no concern over the transfer of Aguingalos base of operations to Bayom-

Secretary Root feels no concern over the transfer of Aguinaldo's base of operations to Bayombong. The Secretary said to-day that the move was distinctly retrograde and in the nature of a retreat after finding that his former base was untenable. Throughout the War Department the view prevails that Aguinaldo's move does not materially change the campaign plans, and that they will be pushed with unabated vigor.

THEIR LIVES MAY BE SAVED. IRREGULARITIES COMMITTED BY THE COURT MARTIAL THAT SENTENCED FOUR SOL-DIERS TO DEATH.

Washington, Nov. 10.-The four soldiers who were sentenced to death at Manila now stand an excellent chance to save their lives. Irregularities have been discovered in the proceedings of court martial which will require correction in the instance at Manila, if, indeed, they do not bar the death sentence entirely.

FORMING A CAVALRY REGIMENT. Chicago, Nov. 10.—A cavalry regiment, to be known as the Illinois Rough Riders, is being formed here by Captain J. G. Clarke, who acted as captain in the commissary department during the late

DON'T! WOMEN.

Write to a carpenter. Don't write to a woman when the water pipe bursts. Write to a plumber. Don't write to a woman when you are sick. Write to a doctor. But why such superfluous advice? Simply to call attention to the fact that "women" who are not qualified physicians offer medical advice in advantagements worded in such a decertive manner that you are apt to overlook the im

tree manner that you are apt to overlook the important fact that the woman is not a physician.

The great success of Dr. R. V. Pierce, in treating and curing diseases of women has lead to imitations of his methods, especially his offer of a free consultation by letter to all sick women. At the head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Bufful N. V. and with an experience of the head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and with an experience of
over thirty years, Dr. Pierce has achieved the position of the chief of specialists in the treatment of
woman's diseases. There is no living physician,
male or female, who can show an equal record of
over half-a-million women treated and ninetyeight per cent. of cures. Write to the doctor.
Your letter will be read in private, answered in
private and its statements held as sacredly conadential. To assure the exclusion of a third party
from this correspondence, every letter is sent from this correspondence, every letter is sent sealed in a plain envelope, bearing no advertising or printing upon it. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well. Accept no Substitute.

Spanish war. It is planned ultimately to offer the

TWO HUNDRED MEN DESERT. THE FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY WILL START FOR MANILA WITH MANY PRIVATES MISSING.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 10 (Special).—The officers of the 43d Infantry, United States Volunteers, at Fort Ethan Allen, were much perturbed this morning when they found that a large part of the regiment had taken French leave. The men were paid off yesterday, and many of them who had contemplated desertion were only waiting for the money. The officers of the regiment admit that 120 privates and non-commissioned officers ran away last night, and the number that deserted in the last four weeks will swell the list up to about two hundred. Prob ably twenty or thirty of the men who left the fort last night will return and report for duty before the regiment starts for New-York to embark on the transport Meade on Monday. Last night many of the soldiers visited the clothing stores in this city and bought civilian clothing. They then went down to the wharf and discarded their uniforms, throw ing them into the lake. Twelve uniforms were also ing them into the lake. Twelve uniforms were also found this morning behind the Central Vermont railway station and fifteen more were found on the docks at the lake front. No steps have been taken by Colonel Murray to recapture the deserters. The regiment will start for the Philippines next week as though nothing unusual had happened.

PHILIPPINE MINERAL RESOURCES.

Washington, Nov. 10.—In a report to the Interior Department on the geology of the Philippine Islands Mr. Becker, of the Geological Survey, gives some interesting information regarding the mineral resources of the group. He says while gold exists in both Luzon and Mindanao, it is comparable rather to that of the Carolinas and Virginia than to the Western gold fields of the United States, and a rush to the Philippine fields, he predicts, would result in disappointment. The report says:

The copper deposits of Lepanto seem rich and extensive, but very expensive roads will be needed to render them available. The high quality of some of the iron ores of Luzon is beyond question, but the lightle of the islands is not adapted to iron smelting. The so-called coal is a good lignite. Its heating effect is from two-thirds to three-quarters that of the best steaming coal. There are great quantities of this fuel, and much of it probably could be delivered at a profit on vessels at \$2.50 Mexican per ton.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.

SENATOR DAVIS'S VIEWS ON EXPANSION AND ARBITRATION.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 10 .- Senator Cushman K. Davis, in an article in "The Pioneer Press" discussing the question of arbitration and international

problems, says:

During the present generation, and more and more so each year, the industrial, commercial and social relations of the civilized States have become so incessant, their exchange of products so necessary, their relations of debtor and creditor so enormous in amount and so complicated in extent and variety that war inflicts losses and calamities of worldwide ruin not only to the people engaged in hostilities, but also upon the subjects of neutral States. This stability of conditions has caused an enormous increase in wealth and property, greater within the last fifty years than during any hundred years in the world's history. The assurance of peace and stability has caused an imperial expansion of civilization equal in importance to that which followed the discovery of America by Columbus.

sen of civilization equal in importance to that which followed the discovery of America by Columbius.

Call it by whatever name you will, whether of stigma or praise, the enduring and irreversible fact remains that the Dark Continent, the discased and senile nations, the islands of the sea, have passed or are about to pass under the dominion of civilization as represented by governments. Africa has been subjugated. Japan has been recreated. China has submitted to an irresistible invasion, Madagascar has become a colony of France. The United States has acquired the Philippines and will hold them.

That these stupendous changes will in the process of time secure an enormous trade, give increased employment to labor everywhere, make efficient a higher morality in these new fields of action and generally elevate the human race is true, or all history is false. The change is sudden and violent, and necessarily works incidental hardships in the process of its remedial operation. This always happens. But to say that because of this the change is unlawful or immoral and must not be made is to prohibit the remedy because of the change is unlawful or immoral and must not be made is to prohibit the remedy would cure. Nations now arbitrate in many cases where formerly they would have fought. In no other instance has the power of public opinion been more efficient. The United States has been pre-eminently the leader in this pacific evolution, having submitted thirty-eight cases of international dispute to arbitration during its political existence. The precedent established by this Government and Great Britain in creating the Geneva Tribunal and submitting to its awards has been of the most persuasive force upon other nations. The jurisdiction of arbitration will undoubtedly be greatly extended. It has its limitations. Questions involving National honor or domestic polices are not justifiable before arbitral tribunals. Those of honor are essentially to be determined only by the parties interested. To arbitrate questions of

KINGSTON A NEW TERMINAL

A RAILROAD TO BE BUILT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS.

IT WILL MAKE THAT CITY A LARGE DISTRIB UTING POINT AND REVOLUTIONIZE THE NEW-ENGLAND TRADE

Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 10 (Special) .- A complete map of the new Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad to be built from this city to Lackawaxen, Penn., was filed in the Ulster County Clerk's office this afternoon by Judge Clearwater, counsel for Samuel D. Coykendall, president of the Cornell Steamboat Company. It is expected that this new road will revolutionize the coal traffic between the Pennsylvania coal fields and New-England. Yesterday Mr. Coykendall purchased all the real estate owned by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company on both sides of Rondout Creek between this city and the tidewater terminus of the canal at Eddyville, for which he paid \$150,000. He purchased the entire canal itself in February last, which gave rise at that time to the rumor of the present railway project. It is intended to prosecute the work of constructing the road as rapidly

Kingston one of the largest distributing points for coal in this part of the country, and will add materially to the general growth and progress of the city, besides making it one of the busiest and most important railway centres in the State.

The directors of the company are Samuel D. Coykendall, of Kingston; Edward L. Fuller, of Coykendall, of Kingston; Edward L. Fuller, of Scranton; James N. Jarvie, F. P. Olcott, Samuel Thorne, William V. S. Thorne, George G. Williams and John W. Sterling, of New-York City, and Walter Ferguson, of Stamford, Conn.

The officers of the company are: President, William V. S. Thorne; secretary and treasurer, George H. Church, and chief engineer, Charles E. Webster. The capital stock is fixed at \$2,500,000, of which \$250,000 has been paid in cash.

NEW ERIE ROUTE SURVEYED.

Susquehanna, Penn., Nov. 10.-The Eric Railroad across Wayne County, connecting with its Jefferson shorten the distance between New-York and Buf-felo A road built on the lines of the new survey will put Honesdale, the county seat of Wayne County, on the main line of the Erie.

ADVANCE IN THE TARIFFS. According to a special dispatch from Chicago the Central Freight Association has ordered an advance in commodities and general merchandise tariffs averaging about 15 cents, to go into effect on January 1.

DENIED BY PRESIDENT THOMAS. President Thomas of the Erie Railroad Company was quoted vesterday as denying absolutely that any foundation existed for the reports that an alliance between his road and the Vanderbilt lines was in contemplation or that he was to be made a director of the Big Four.

A NEW LACKAWANNA OFFICIAL.

George A. Cullen has been appointed general Western passenger agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, with headquarters at No. 528 Marquette Build-ing, Chicago, and will enter upon his new duties on railroad and transatiantic steamship officials in New-York, having been for the last few years the chairman of the Western Immigrant Clearing House Association, with headquarters at No. 1 Broadway. Prior to his occupancy of that office he had been connected with the Western Passenger Association, in which he had held responsible news for a number of years. BELATED WAR NEWS.

Continued from first page.

ish guns do not reply to the Boer artillery because the concrete beds for the guns have not yet hardened is interpreted in some quarters to mean simply that the British are husbanding their ammunition, as the Boer fire is only a trick to get the British to waste shells.

Among the few items that have arrived from the Cape to-day is one saying that the Boers are planting more guns in the hills surrounding Ladysmith. All the correspondents in the beleaguered town are safe and anxious to reopen communication.

A man who visited Nicholson's Nek after the engagement counted twenty-five in killed and seventy in wounded.

The latest advices from Kimberley, dated November 2, say that all was well there then. An explosion had been heard, and the supposition was that the Boers had blown up the railway culvert south of Dronfield.

The Beigian Government, it is said, has warned Dr. Leyds, whose headquarters are at Brussels, that Belgium is a neutral country.

A corps of engineers from Gibraltar will accompany the siege train to the Cape, and the men will be used in mounting the heaviest guns in embrasures. Two battalions of mounted infantry, every man selected for his riding and shooting qualities, will be sent to the front.

TENDERS FOR THE WAR FUND OPENED. London, Nov. 10 .- Tenders for £3,000,000 in Treasury bills, the first instalment of the war fund, were opened to-day. The total of the applications amounted to £10,721,000. The issue was allotted as follows: Two million pounds at six months and £1,000,000 at twelve months. The average rates per cent were £3 18s. 3d. for the six-month bills and £3 5s. 6d. for the twelvemonth bills.

GERMAN OFFICER JOINS THE BOERS.

Berlin, Nov. 10.-It is asserted that Major von Reitzenstein, winner of the long distance military ride from Berlin to Vienna, has gone to the Transvaal to join the Boers.

TROOPS REVIEWED BY THE PRINCE. London, Nov. 10 .- The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Wolseley reviewed three squadrons of the Household Cavalry at the Albany Barracks this afternoon, previous to their departure for South Africa. The Prince of Wales and his party were greeted with a royal salute. After the parade the Prince congratulated the troops. He said he was proud to be their honorary colonel, was convinced that they would give a good account of themselves, and, he added, his heart would be with them across the sea. His Royal Highness also wished the soldiers a safe return.

RUMOR OF A BRITISH DISASTER.

London, Nov. 10.-Another rumor emanating from Amsterdam sources says that "a British regiment was decimated on Friday by Free Staters." It is added that six hundred of the British soldiers were killed or wounded, and that three hundred horses were captured.

RUSSIANS MOVING ON AFGHANISTAN. Berlin, Nov. 10 .- The St. Petersburg corre-

spondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" repeats the report that the Russians are marching toward the Afghan frontier.

FRICTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA. London, Nov. 11.-The Shanghai correspond-

There is every indication of increased friction between Russia and Japan, owing to the latter's activity in Corca and the northeastern prov-inces of China. CHAMBERLAINS GUESTS OF THE PRINCE.

London, Nov. 11 .- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain will visit the Prince of Wales at Sandringham to-day.

PLATT NOT TO BE CALLED.

FURTHER HEARINGS BEFORE THE MAZET AND THE DISTRICT AT-TORNEYSHIP.

Assemblyman Robert Mazet, who is to marry today, will be away from the city about two weeks on his wedding trip. When he returns the Mazet Committee will resume the investigation of departments of the city government, and keep at it, members of the committee say, until near the beginning of next year. Senator Platt will not be called as a witness before the committee. The testimony to be taken in the last few weeks of the life of the committee will be calculated to bolster up recommendations in the committee's report as changes in the city's charter.

There has been a report that in the event of the There has been a report that in the event of the removal of District Attorney Gardiner on charges the Governor might be urged by Republican leaders to appoint Mr. Mazet to succeed Gardiner, and thus give to Mr. Mazet the opportunity to prosecute some of the Tammany people who committed frauds in the election. It has been suggested that Mr. Mazet might welcome an opportunity to aid in sending to prison some of the persons who helped defeat him in the XIXth Assembly District. It was ascertained yesterday that the Republican leaders would recommend the appointment of John Proctor Clarke to the office of District Attorney in case of the removal of Gardiner.

HENDERSON'S FINE UPHELD.

Judge Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday morning handed down an opinion affirming the conviction of Henry Clay Henderson, adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct by Magistrate Olmsted and fined \$5. Henderson was the attorney for Police Captain Price when that official was being ex-Captain Price when that official was being ex-amined by the Mazet Investigating Committee in a session in the Criminal Courts Building last sum-mer. At the hearing Henderson was ordered re-moved, and it was alleged that he drew a knife when the sergeant at arms attempted to remove him from the room. He was arraigned before Mag-istrate Olimsted in the Centre Street Police Court, fined, and appealed the case.

SCHLEY MADE A KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

THE ORDERS CONFERRED ON HIM BY COLUM-BIA COMMANDERY, OF WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 16.-Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley to-night received the orders which made him a Knight Templar. The degrees were conferred on him by the officers of Columbia Com-mandery No. 2, of the District of Columbia, in the presence of a large assemblage of Knights Tempiar of this jurisdiction and from many States. The Grand Commander of the District of Columbia and his council were present in a body.

As Admiral Schley will depart in a few days assume command of the South Atlantic Station orders of the Red Cross, of the Temple and of Malta were all conferred on him at the conclave to-night, the work being done under a special dis-pensation from the Grand Commandery of this invisidentee. jurisdiction.

After the ceremony there was an informal reception, at which hundreds of Knights embraced the opportunity to greet Admiral Schley as a member of the order.

HIGHWAYMEN IN THE FOURTH WARD.

CORDAGE TRUST CERTIFICATES AND OTHER PROPERTY SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN.

Samuel K. Jordan, of No. 46 West One-hundredid-thirtleth-st., who says he is a brother-in-law of Charles E. Borden, vice-president and man-ager of the Union Selling Company, of No. 17 State-st., which is affiliated with the National Corlage Trust Company, reported to Police Headquarters last night that he had been assaulted and robbed Tuesday evening.

Jordan says that he returned from Baltimore that evening at a late hour, and thought he would go into the Fourth Ward, where he was born and go into the Fourth Ward, where he was born and raised, instead of going home. He says he went into the saloon of George Horn, at Cherry and Catharine sts., and drank a couple of glasses of beer. He left the saloon and was assaulted on the sidewalk by five men, who used brass knuckles and a club. Jordan says he was robbed of a gold watch and chain, \$7 in cash and certificates of stock in the National Cordage Trust valued at \$2.00.

Jordan reported the robbery to the Madison-st. police Tuesday evening. Detectives are at work on the case.

Blue Cabel

Soups

Soups

Soups

ARE just as GOOD SOUPS as **CURTICE BROTHERS**

Blue Label Ketchup IS GOOD KETCHUP.

ask your grocer.

TO REPEAL HORTON LAW

ASSEMBLYMAN LEWIS WILL MAKE A &-OTHER EFFORT.

GOVERNOR'S SUPPORT ENLISTED-HOW A FORMER BILL WAS KILLED-AN ISSUE OF CAMPAIGN IN

Albany, Nov. 10 (Special).-Merton E. Lewis, of Rochester, who represents the Ist Assembly District of Monroe County in the Assembly, in which was once more elected an Assemblyman on Tuesday last, was here to-day, and stated that as soon as the Legislature met he would introduce a bill for the repeal of the Horton law permitting sparring exhibitions "with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight." It was under this law that recently the Jeffries-Sharkey fight, which had all the brutal features of a prize fight, took

Previous to announcing his intention of intro ducing his bill Mr. Lewis had a conference with Governor Roosevelt. It is well understood that Governor Roosevelt looks with disfavor upon the Horton law, and therefore there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Lewis will have all the aid the Governor can properly give to him.

In January last Mr. Lewis presented to the Assembly a bill repealing the Horton law, but it met with a furious resistance from Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan, of New-York. First, the Sullivans fought the bill before the Assembly Committee on Codes, and then before the Assembly, when it was reported favorably to that body on March 25. It may properly be stated here that Mr. Lewis congratulated himself upon his success in getting the bill before the Assembly and out of the hands of the committee. The bill as submitted to the Assembly, however, by the Committee on Codes could not have been satisfactory to him, since it had been amended in the committee so as to permit a "public" sparring match; and also instead of going into effect im-mediately was not to go into effect till September 1, 1899. The bill as introduced by Assemblyman Lewis on January 25 read as follows:

MR. LEWIS'S AMENDMENT.

MR. LEWIS'S AMENDMENT.

Section 1. Section 433 of the Penal Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 438. Prizefighting and sparring exhibitions, aiding therein, etc.—A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages or does any act to further a contention, or fight, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a public or private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge, or acceptance of a challenge for such a contention, exhibition or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, exhibition or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor iprovided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year, or in a building owned and occupied by such association)."

This act shall take effect immediately.

The part in brackets of the above copy of the bill indicates that which is stricken out of the Horton law. As presented by the Committee on Codes the bill reads as follows:

bill reads as follows:

Section 1. Section 458 of the Penal Code is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 458. Prizefighting and sparring exhibitions, aiding therein, etc.—A person who, within this State, engages in, instigates, aids, encourages or does any act to further a contention, or fight, without weapons, between two or more persons, or a fight commonly called a ring or prize fight, either within or without the State, or who engages in a private sparring exhibition, with or without gloves, within the State, at which an admission fee is charged or received, either directly or indirectly, or who sends or publishes a challenge or acceptance of a challenge for such a contention, exhibition or fight, or carries or delivers such a challenge or acceptance, or trains or assists any person in training or preparing for such a contention, exhibition or fight, is guilty of a misdemeanor [provided, however, that sparring exhibitions with gloves of not less than five ounces each in weight may be held by a domestic incorporated athletic association in a building leased by it for athletic purposes only for at least one year, or in a building owned and occupied by such association].

"Section 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1889."

The members of the Committee on Codes were Hill, of Erie; Delaney, of Onondaga; Paris, of Washington; Bedell, of Orange; Lewis, of Monroe; Davis, of New-York; Sands, of Cortland; Collier, of Kings; Redington, of New-York; Collins, of New-York; Dillen, of New-York; Brunn, of Rock-

land, and Sharkey, of New-York. SULLIVAN'S SCHEME FOILED.

The bill was not, however, out of peril. Asand actually managed to amend it when the Assembly sought to act upon it. This amendment was of a deadly nature. It permitted sparring exhibitions with five ounce gloves in New-York City, but not in the rest of the State—that is, it continued the Horton law in New-York, but not in the rest of the State. This would give a monopoly of prize fights to the managers of the 'athletic associations' in New-York.

Mr. Lewis would not accept such a bill and, to

the astonishment of the opposition, moved that its enacting clause should be stricken out. An Assemblyman rarely makes a motion to kill his own bill but he has a right to do so, and before Assembly man Sullivan saw Mr. Lewis's object the bill was dead, the Assembly having adopted the motion athletic associations from having a monopoly of the prizefighting exhibitions. Mr. Lewis said

ANOTHER EFFORT TO BE MADE. I shall introduce my bill to repeal the Horton

I shall introduce my bill to repeal the Horton act because I think it a disgrace to the State. I understand that the Legislature passed the act originally under a belief that it would restrict brutal sparring exhibitions. Instead it has introduced prize fighting in this State. The Jeffreys-Sharkey contest was actually a prize fight. In every year since the Horton Act was passed the number of these prize fights has increased. The five ounce glove is as hard as a rock. A man might better be struck with a naked fist than with such a glove.

The men who are making money by these recent prize fights came up to Monroe County and sought to defeat me for re-election. My Assembly district is composed of three wards of Rochester and then of several towns of Monroe County. Money was lavishly expended against me, but I frankly told my constituents the nature of the attack and why I was attacked, and that it was my intention once more to introduce a bill to repeal the Horton act, and they railied to my support and elected me. My only regret in relation to this Horton law is that I did not the first year I was here—1897—introduce a bill for its repeal. I was not a member in 1898, and while out of the Legislature my convictions were strengthened as to the need of having that law repealed. As I have said, it is a disgrace to the State, and I believe that the coming year I shall see Governor Roosevelt signing my bill repealing it. Of course, I expect a strenuous opposition will be made to the passage of the bill, but with the large Republican majority in the Assembly it seems to me it will certainly be passed by that body.

ANOTHER STROKE OF ILL LUCK.

ANOTHER STROKE OF ILL LUCK. IF THERE IS NO PRIZEFIGHTING WHAT BE-

COMES OF THE OLD LONDON STREET? don Street. That building has stood right there, be-tween upper and lower Broadway, and devoured money for years and years, and the more money

is put into it the less ever comes out. The Lewis bill threatens to put an end to one of the few and short periods of prosperity that the building has ever had. It all came of building a theatre on the site of a church, which everybody who knows anything about theatres knows brings disaster and ruin. It is said, too, by the old men, that the theatre which was first built there was partly made of the materials of the church, and that some of the same material still in part composes the queer looking building.

It is needless to tell of the disasters that befell Harrigan and Hart while they occupied that theatre and afterward. The best that ever happened to them there was the burning of the theatre, but its ill luck was by that time so firmly fastened to them that they could never again permanently shake it off. Then the Old London Street was built and presently failed. Afterward a sanguine manager tried to conduct the place as a dime museum. He was a man who never admitted that failure was a possibility with him; one of those men who always prosper But before long it was noticed that he went somewhere else to do his prospering. Then the house stood idle, and then it was a clothing store, and then it stood idle

It was years before the Old London Street awoke It was years before the Old London Street awoke again and discovered that it was a club—an athletic ciub. The old walls must have wondered why they were called a club. The only solution they could have found was that people sometimes fought with clubs. They used to do that in old London. But the fighting that went on here was not done with clubs at all. Neither did languid gentlemen invite their friends here to dinner, nor were strangers in the city for a few days ever put up here by their friends who were members. There were no such things as reception rooms and billiard rooms and dining rooms and smoking rooms, and any occasion in the nature of an annual ladles' day was unknown. It was a club just because a law on the apparently totally foreign subject of prizefighting required it to be a club in order to produce an income through prizefighting.

And so for a little time the unlucky building seemed to prosper, and the bishops whose statues are outside viewed with airm the peculiar crowds that gathered on the sidewalk in front of them, and wondered what unconsecrated proceedings were going on in the building behind their backs. And now a cruel law threatens to end the brief scenes of gladness. If those whe were interested in prizefighting had had a grain of foresight they would have leased the Old London Street in the first place and kept it closed. They might have known that to let fighting go on there would bring ill luck on the gentle pastime all over the State. But they idly let slip their oportunity to make New-York the great prizefighting centre of the world. The demon of ill luck of the Old London Street has the institution by the throat, and it never let go of anything yet till it strangled it. again and discovered that it was a club-an athletic

TAMMANY FEELS HURT.

A DANGER TO FUTURE LOOT.

HOW LARGE SUMS HAVE BEEN MADE BY TAMMANY MEN FROM FRAUDU-

LENT FIGHTS.

It was sad news that filtered down from up the State and reached the Democratic Club last night. The prospect of Assemblyman Lewis introducing bill in the Legislature providing for the repea of the Horton law, and, moreover, the likelihood of that bill becoming a law, are most disconcerting to Tammany men who love prize fighting and derive a revenue therefrom. When Mr. Lewis was a canto do away with ring contests in this State, and | some of the leading lights in Tammany, who are also deeply interested in the arrangement and management of these fights, decided that Mr. Lewis should not go back to the Assembly. A fund, commonly supposed to be \$5,000, was raised and sent up the State to beat Lewis. It was not effective, and abolition of their pet sport and the cutting off of no inconsiderable revenue.

It is no secret that many Tammany city officials, police officials, legislators and Tammany leaders in of the recent fights in this city in many instances were prominent Tammany men. There are few among the sporting men in the country and few who attend these fights who believe that any one of them is fought honestly. The struggle among these patrons is to be "in the know," as they term it, and get their bets upon the man who is settled upon to win. Not only do these Tammany fight promoters make huge profits from the gate re-celpts, the vitascope pictures and other revenue, but they also fix the fights so that they know just who is to win, and then bet large sums of money upon the result with this knowledge.

upon the result with this knowledge.

When any one tricks them they are sure to strike back. A startling example of this was seen in the fight between Corbett and Sharkey some time ago. The fight promoters had it all fixed for one man to win. A referee, who happened to be honest, got in by some mistake, and, detecting foul work, he declared all bets off. This referee happened to conduct a gambling house. There are hundreds of gambling houses in the city, but two days after this fight the police raided his place and destroyed the gambling paraphernalla. The retailation was planned by the Tammany men, who had been defeated in their swindling trick, and that they were able to use the police force as a club indicates how strong they are in the councils of the organization. It was said last night that if such a bill was offered to the Legislature the Tammany men and fight promoters here would raise a big fund to try to beat it, and, moreover, all Tammany's strength and influence in the Legislature would be swung against it. These men have made a rich thing out of the "fake" fights, and they don't want to have their "graft" interfered with.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

ELECTION RESULTS REGARDED AS AN INDORSE-MENT OF THE ADMINISTRA-

Washington, Nov. 10.-The Cabinet meeting to-day lasted almost three hours. After the adjournment two of the members said that the question of a Civil Governor for Cuba had not been raised. There were some exchanges of opinion upon the

result of the elections, all the members regard-ing the result as an indorsement of the Administration's policy.

It was decided to establish domestic postage in the Philippines, as it has been established in Porto Rico and Cuba, and Postmaster General Smith again brought up the question of the Postal Union. He is investigating the subject thoroughly, and

Mill report at another Cabinet meeting.

The decision to extend the Inited States postal system to the Philippines gives that archipelago the same domestic rates, classifications and conditions as apply here.

OFFICERS HERE FROM CUBA. Among the passengers who arrived at Quarantine

ast night on the United States transport Buford from Havana were Colonel C. A. Dempsey, Captain R. B. Croxton, Captain F. B. McCoy, Captain A. P. Brewer, Dr. John W. Ross, U. S. N.; Lieutenant P. B. Homer, Walstein Root, Dr. J. B. Hubbell and Lieutenant H. B. Harper.

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to foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada and year, including extra postage.

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